

1885.

January 26—Fall of Khartoum, assassination of General Gordon.
April 6—Peace between France and China.
May 15—Old Testament revision completed.
June 15—Lord Salisbury becomes Premier.
July 23—Death of General Grant.
1886.
January 17—British annexation of Upper Burma.
February 1—Mr. Gladstone becomes Premier.
April 8—Mr. Gladstone introduces his Home Rule bill for Ireland.
May 15—British evacuation of Sumatra.
June 2—The Irish Arms bill passed.
July 20—Mr. Gladstone resigns office.
Lord Salisbury becomes Premier.
1887.
February 23—Great earthquake in the Italian Riviera, 746 persons killed.
June 21—The Royal Jubilee is observed with great state. The Queen attends the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey and celebrations take place throughout the Kingdom.
October 25—British sovereignty over Zululand proclaimed.
July 22—Definition of the Afghan frontier.
October 22—Neutralization of the Suez Canal.
1888.
March 9—Death of the Emperor William I, aged ninety years.
April 27—Queen leaves for Italy, where she remains till April 27.
April 16—Death of Matthew Arnold.
June 12—Death of the Emperor Frederick.
1889.
January 21—Murder of Mr. Brooks, a missionary and student of his followers on the Zambesi coast.
March 4—Mr. Harrison inaugurated President of the United States.
May 21—Naval Defence act providing for the construction of twenty ships passed.
July 1—Visit of the Shah of Persia.
August 2—The Emperor William II of Germany arrives at Osborne. 12—Great strike of dock labour begins.
October 26—Signing of the charter of the British South Africa Company.
November 10—Overthrow of the Empire of Brazil and exile of Dom Pedro.
1890.
January 7—The Dowager Empress of Germany dies.
March 17—Resignation of Prince Bismarck.
August 4—The Emperor William arrives at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.
11—Death of Cardinal Newman.
11—Anglo-Portuguese African agreement signed.
1891.
March 2—John Wesley centenary services.
17—Death of Prince Napoleon.
July 4—The German Emperor and Empress visit the Queen.
September 4—Woman suffrage voted by New Zealand.
October 6—Death of Mr. Parnell.
1892.
January 5—Serious epidemic of influenza in London.
14—Death of Cardinal Manning.
February 29—The Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty signed.
March 12—Great coal miners' strike.
August 12—Lord Salisbury resigns office.
15—Mr. Gladstone forms his fourth ministry.
September 13—Columbus celebrations at Grou.
1893.
January 20—New coinage ordered by the Queen in honor.
April 13—King Humbert visits the Queen at Florence.
May 1—Opening of the White Palace, Chicago.
September 1—The Home Rule bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons.
8—Home Rule bill thrown out by the House of Lords.
1894.
January 1—Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.
March 2—Mr. Gladstone resigns the Premiership and is succeeded by Mr. Rosebery.
20—Death of Louis Kossuth.
June 24—Mr. Carnot, the French President, assassinated at Lyon.
M. Casimir-Perier elected his successor.
1895.
January 7—Mr. Faure elected President of France upon the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier.
March 27—The British East Africa Company surrenders its charter to the Government.
April 15—Peace arranged between Japan and China.
June 22—Resignation of Lord Rosebery's Government.
25—Lord Salisbury forms a new Government.
September 23—Death of M. Pasteur.
December 17—President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuela question causes excitement, but war is averted.
29—Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.
1896.
January 9—President Kruger hands over Dr. Jameson and others to the British authorities.
20—Prince Henry of Battenberg dies at sea.
April 24—Colonel Rhodes and Messrs. Phillips and Farrar sentenced at Johannesburg.
August 5—Riots in Armenia. Thousands of Armenians are killed by the Turkish mobs. The Powers remonstrate.
October 5—Lord Rosebery resigns.
November 3—Mr. McKintley is elected President of the United States.
1897.
January 2—Rhodes' demonstration in Cape Colony.
5—The famine in India becomes serious. Relief fund started.
February 25—The six Great Powers undertake the reorganization of Crete. Queen's "Diamond Jubilee" celebrated. Senate rejected Anglo-American general arbitration treaty. Autonomy of Crete declared by Powers. Grand Duchess Tatiana of Russia, Queen's thirtieth great-grandchild, born. Revolt of Indian hill tribes on Afghan frontier.
1898.
Two-cent postage went into effect between Britain and colonies.
1899.
Dervish force surrendered. Venezuelan arbitration award a compromise. Transvaal declared war on Britain. Colonies rallied to support Britain. Agreement with America and Germany for partition of Samoa.
1900.
Queen welcomed in Ireland. International expedition occupied Pekin. Punitive expedition against Ashantees. Australian colonies formed Commonwealth of Australia. Transvaal and Orange Free State annexed.
The War of Victoria's Reign.
1838—Insurrection in Canada.
1839—British forces occupy Kabul and take possession of Acon.
1840—War expedition to Syria, Mehmet Ali sues for peace.
1841—Successful insurrection in Cabul. British invade China and taken Canton and Amoy.
1842—British take Boer Republic in Natal.
1846—Outbreak first Sikh war.
1848—Insurrection in Ireland attempted. Outbreak second Sikh war. Boers establish republic.
1850—Khairola rebellion in China.
1851—Burmah provoked British hostilities.
1856—Crimean war.
1856—Crimean war finished. England attacks China. Persians occupy Herat, but British drive them out of India.
1857—Outbreak of Indian mutiny.
1859—Anglo-French expedition to India.
1860—England sends fleet to Mexico.
1862—Peninsular insurrection in Ireland.
1874—Ashantee war.
1877—British take Transvaal Republic.
1878—War against Afghanistan.
1878—War against Zulus. Roberts enters Kandahar. Transvaal uprising.
1881—Mahdub Hill. Mahdi revolt in Sudan.
1882—War against Arabi Pasha.
1885—Gordon killed in Khartoum.
1885—War in Tibet.
1886—Kitchener occupies Dongola. Ashantees accept British sovereignty.
1897—Revolt in Indian hill tribes.
1899—Transvaal declared war, October 11.

ANECDOTES OF VICTORIA.

Interesting Reminiscences of England's Late Sovereign.

That Queen Victoria in her younger days was a wicker for etiquette is well known, and, according to one who knew her, she was, in the time when Prince Albert was in his prime, society was severely captious in collecting every bit of tattle that might tell to the disadvantage of the Germanized court, as those who were not welcomed at it were pleased to call it.

As early as 1841 stories were told about the Queen's coldness toward some of the court ladies thrust upon her against her will, but the probability is that, as in Prince Albert's day the etiquette of the court was extremely severe, none of the young ladies in attendance had occasionally to be reminded of their position. They were expected to stand always when the Queen entered the room, and were not allowed to mix in the conversation by word or laughter unless requested.

A certain maid of honor, afterward a peeress, who had a charming voice, being one day requested to sit at the piano and play, declined, forgetting that the Queen's command was a command. The Queen insisted, but the maiden replied that she had a cold.

"Oh, no, thank you," was her answer, "but, if you don't mind, I will sit down," and she did.

Some Formalities Were Abolished.

Many of the old-time formalities were later abolished to a certain extent, although the Prince Consort, when on shooting would never take his gun from the hands of a gamekeeper, but required that it should be handed to him by an equerry, and the Queen was so strict that at the table she required all present at attendance done by the ladies and gentlemen of her court. It is related that when Victoria visited Louis Philippe in the Chateau d'Orsay in 1843, the King, having heard that it was her habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be taken for her. It was presented by a servant, but the Queen declined to take it. Seeing there was something wrong, Louis Philippe whispered to one of his sons, who saw the Queen and then the Queen took the glass graciously enough. During the Queen's visit to Paris in 1855, when Napoleon III was in the glory of his magnificence, she was treated by her host not merely as a fellow-monarch, but as a lady.

Trained in Simplicity.

When Victoria was nine years old, Sir Walter Scott, according to a record in the diary of that famous writer, dined with the Duchess of Kent, and by Prince Leopold was presented "to the little Princess Victoria and her attendant to the house, as things now stand."

"This little lady," he added, "is educated in the most simple and unassuming manner. She is not a busy maid, but a moment to whisper, 'You are here, England.' I suspect if we could dissect the little heart, we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the heart. She is a fact, like the royal family."

The fact is that neither at that time nor for years afterward did Victoria know anything of her pre-eminence, but was brought up with strict economy and regularity, being taught to restrain her emotions within the narrow limits of her income, even when that was but a child's pocket money.

According to Miss Martineau, the Princess was reared in much honesty and care about money matters as any citizen's child. It became known at Tunbridge Wells that the Princess had been unable to buy a box at the bazaar because she had spent her money. At the bazaar she had bought presents for all her relatives when she remembered one cousin more, and saw a box printed with a crown, which would suit him. The shop people, of course, placed the box with the other purchases, but the little lady's governess admonished them by saying, "No, you see, the Princess has not got the money; therefore, of course, she can't buy the box." The next offer was to lay the box aside until it could be purchased. The governess said, "Oh, well, if you will be so good as to do that." On quarter day, before 7 o'clock in the morning, the Princess appeared on her donkey to claim her purchase.

Early Sense of Responsibility.

A story told by the Baroness Selwyn, Victoria's governess, in 1854, in a letter to the Queen concerning the first intimation conveyed to Victoria as to the possibility of her future elevation, is of interest. The Baroness says: "I ask Your Majesty's leave to cite some remarkable words of Your Majesty when only twelve years old, while the Regency bill was in progress. I then told her that now, for the first time, Your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness argued with me, and I put the genealogical table into the historical book. When Mr. Davis (the Queen's instructor after the Bishop of Peterborough) was gone the Princess Victoria opened the book again as usual, and, seeing the additional paper, said: 'I never saw that before.' It was not thought necessary you should, Princess," I answered. "I see I am in the line of the throne, and I thought, 'So it is, madam,' I said, 'I am now moments the Princess Reformed. Now, many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty of the throne, and I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn even Latin. My cousin Augusta and Mary never did, but you did, and you are the foundation of the English grammar and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it; but I understand all better now, and the little Princess gave me her hand, repeating: 'I will be good.'"

The Royal Mausoleum.

Within sight of Windsor Castle, in the grounds of Frogmore House, stands the royal mausoleum built by Queen Victoria for the Prince Consort's burial place. In the house close by, her mother, the Duchess of Kent, lived till her death, a few months before that of Prince Albert. She, too, rests in a mausoleum at Frogmore. The building erected by the Queen for her husband's tomb is one of the most beautiful of its kind. Its interior is decorated with Italian style, with ceiling richly carved, colored marbles, white statuary marble, bronze ornaments, and mosaics, all being of the costliest description. The Queen's mausoleum is a simple, but her beloved Albert, who was by nature bright and joyous, resting in the dark crypt beneath St. George's Chapel which was designed for the tombs of his family.

Several years were spent by the Queen in elaborating the details of the splendid mausoleum, in which she desired to have absolute privacy. On the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death year by year the royal family gathered in seclusion around the mausoleum, and under the octagonal lantern crowning the building. The touching inscription indicates the Queen's wish to be laid herself to rest in the mausoleum. It is as follows:

HERE MY LAST SHALL REST WITH THINE SHALL RISE AGAIN.

The royal burial place for the sovereigns of Britain, as previously stated, is in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the original Wolsey Chapel or Tomb House has been restored and superbly decorated and is now known as the Albert Memorial Chapel. This contains a



KING EDWARD VII AND HIS SUITE.

On the Occasion of His Visit to Washington in October, 1899.

In October, 1899, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited Washington upon the invitation of President Buchanan. It was at the latter's cordial request that the Prince, who traveled as Baron Renfrew, decided to extend his initial trip to Canada so as to embrace the principal cities in the United States.

His visit to Washington was a most delightful affair for all concerned. He was then nineteen years of age, modest, and prepossessing in manner, with that unfeigned affability which has ever characterized him throughout his very popular career, and endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen. Though traveling incognito, the Prince's tour through this country had many of the features of a public ovation. At the various towns, through which he passed in the special train that had been placed at his disposal, large crowds gathered to see him, a curiosity which he invariably gratified by appearing on the platform of the car and bowing to the people assembled at the depot. The Prince reached this city from Baltimore Wednesday, October 3, 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The immediate suite accompanying him were: His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of St. Germain, Lord Lyons, Major General, Hon. R. Bruce Major Tontide, Captain Gray, Dr. Ackland, Mr. Englehart, Mr. Ware, and Mr. Jenner. Upon arriving at the station the Prince quickly alighted from the train unattended. He was, of course, the mark of general observation as he walked along the platform.

He was soon joined by the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of St. Germain, Lord Lyons, then the representative of the British Government in this country, and other members of his suite, who accompanied him along the platform to the large hall of the depot, where Secretary Cass was introduced by Lord Lyons, the former saying that he had the pleasure, in the name of the President of the United States, of welcoming the Prince to the country, and by his permission would accompany

sarcophagus of the Prince, and here the Prince of Wales, now Prince Albert Victor, was buried in 1902.

Devotion to Domestic Life.

"This beside happiness of home, a particular trait in which Queen Victoria exemplified a national characteristic of her people, was realized in the two royal country seats—Osborne and Balmoral. Both owed their creation to the Prince Consort's foresight and tastes. The Queen and Prince needed a spot for repose and privacy, away from the heartburnings and contentions of party. "It is so pleasant," wrote the Queen, "to have a place of one's own, quiet and retired." By chance they pitched upon an estate in the Isle of Wight, overlooking the Solent, an admirable marine resort. The house was rebuilt and the grounds

him to the Executive Mansion. There were also present and introduced Messrs. President Buchanan was in waiting to the President, with the latter's private secretary.

In a few minutes the party passed out, and a considerable hearing from the dense masses of people, to the carriages in waiting. The Prince taking the President's open barouche, with Mr. Cass, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons. The route taken was along Indiana Avenue, in front of the City Hall, and down Louisiana Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, and thence to the White House. In passing along the streets the Prince frequently and gracefully responded to the recognition of the passing multitudes.

On arriving at the Executive Mansion, President Buchanan was in waiting to receive the party. Mr. Cass presented the Prince, and immediately afterward the rest of the party were introduced by Lord Lyons. It was a fast, commented upon in the newspapers at the time, that Secretary Cass was himself a British subject, his natal day having preceded the treaty of peace of 1783. He was also present at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Col. James G. Berret, who was Mayor of Washington at the time of the Prince's visit, tendered the hospitality of the city to the distinguished guest in a letter enclosing resolutions of Councils. This communication was acknowledged by the Duke of Newcastle, who, on behalf of the Prince, declined the offer, but suggested that Mayor Berret should consider himself his guest during the stay of the Prince.

A dinner party was given in the evening at the Prince's first day in Washington, at which thirty-four guests were

present. Miss Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, celebrated for her beauty and charm, was hostess of the White House, and was unassisted in that function, as was then the custom.

On the second day of his visit the Prince's party visited the Capitol, the Patent Office, and other objects of interest. A public reception was given upon this day (Thursday, October 4, 1899) at the White House, the hour set being from 12 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The Prince is said to have enjoyed a visit, however, with Miss Lane, to a fashionable boarding school for young ladies, where he rolled several games of ninepins with the pupils. But he evidently could not stand the fire-works that night for he did not remain long contemplating their splendor, somewhat impaired, as they were, by a drizzling shower of rain.

The following day, Friday, the Prince's party visited Mount Vernon on the river. The Prince, accompanied by the famous Dean Stanley as tutor, visited Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land in 1902. On his return he became a member of the Privy Council and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cornwall.

He was married on March 10, 1893, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the beautiful Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Parliament voted him an income of £40,000 per annum. From the Duchy of Cornwall he drew an additional £100,000 a year. The Prince renounced the right of succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in favor of his younger brother, Prince Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, who died last year, after having succeeded to that throne.

For a number of years the Prince's formal duties, in the shape of opening exhibitions and laying foundation stones, were broken by frequent visits to the Continent. In the winter of 1871 he was taken with typhoid fever and came near dying. He was able to attend the celebrated Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on February 27, 1872. The same year he became Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, and in 1875 first principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons. The same year he visited India.

In company with the Princess and his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, he visited Ireland. The Irish people, always ready to forgive and forget, were as cordial as if he had been a regular caller. One of the events of this tour was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Music on the Princess of Wales by the Royal University. At one place the local Nationalist band set up an ill-practiced "God Save the Queen" in order to be ready for the visit of the royal party. It was an air which the musicians had never played before. The Prince became a grandfather in 1891 by the birth of the daughter of the Duchess of Devon. In the summer of 1893 and 1894 he raced his yacht, the Britannia, and in 1894 after many racing successes he captured the blue ribbon of the turf, his horse Persimmon winning the Derby. On the occasion of the Jubilee of 1897 the Prince appeared to the public with success to support the hospital fund.

In 1898 he slipped on the stairs while on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Weddington Manor and fractured his kneecap. On the advice of Sir William MacCormac, the Irish surgeon, no operation was performed, and there was a complete recovery. A boy of the name Sipido, a Belgian, tried to shoot the Prince at the Brussels railway station on April 4, 1890. It was on the occasion of the action for divorce by Sir Charles Mordaunt against his wife in March, 1875, that the Prince insisted on going on the witness stand. He is said to have "performed himself like a gentleman." He was involved in a scandal of another sort in June, 1891. At the house of Mr. Wilson of Tranby Croft, Sir William Gordon-Lumsden was caught cheating at cards. The Prince of Wales, who was present, advised that the whole matter be hushed up. Lady Bruce, "the babbling brook," talked and the facts came out. Soon after Sir William was married to Miss Florence Josephine Gardner, daughter of Commodore Gordon, of New York City.

The new King, as his mother did, speaks with a slight German accent. This is said to be due to the fact that the Queen is largely used by the royal family in their private life.

The King Edward of England. EDWARD I, son of Henry III, was born at Westminster June 17, 1233; was crowned August 19, 1274, and died July 7, 1307. He reigned thirty-three years.

EDWARD II, his son, was born April 25, 1284, and was crowned February 23, 1300. He was deposed by Parliament, January 7, 1327, and was murdered at Berkeley Castle on September 21 following. He reigned nineteen years, lacking two weeks.

EDWARD III, son of the above, was born at Windsor November 13, 1312, was proclaimed King January 25, 1327, and crowned February 1, 1327. He died June 21, 1377, having reigned forty-nine years.

EDWARD IV, son of Richard, the Duke of York, succeeded the deposed Henry VI, and was the first of the Yorks to reign. He reigned twenty-two years.

EDWARD V, his son, was born in the sanctuary at Westminster, November 4, 1470. He was murdered June 23, 1483, soon after his accession, with his only brother, the Duke of York, in the Tower, by the order of his uncle, the Protector Gloucester, who became Richard III.

EDWARD VI was the first of Henry VIII's line. He was born October 12, 1537; crowned February 25, 1547, and died July 6, 1553, at the age of sixteen years. For 348 years there has been no other Edwards.

KING EDWARD SEVENTH.

A Personal History of Great Britain's New Monarch.

Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, K. G., K. T., K. P., a Field Marshal in the English and German armies, a colonel many times over, and a lot of other things besides, has been popular in his own country for a number of years past. At one time the contrary was the case. It was known that he was not an ideal family man. But he gradually approached the age of sixty people began to realize that he was settling down. His earlier indiscretions were condoned. And as he always appeared in public with the Princess of Wales it was realized that the proprieties were observed, at least in a formal way. Perhaps it was felt that the Prince of Wales had only followed precedent in "living his own life." Be that as it may, his excellent good humor, his love of sport of all sorts, his wonderful memory for faces and names, his friendship for Gladstone, his willingness to perform the ornamental public functions which the Queen was unable to attend to, his felicitous speeches, whether he wrote them himself or not, gradually resulted in a change of public opinion, and recently he has been as popular in London as he had been in Paris.

The Court under his rule will be as moderate as it was under his mother, Queen Alexandra, as is strict in the matter of propriety as was the late sovereign.

The King was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841. He was christened Albert Edward and George Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester "by patent," also Earl of Dublin. He held by birth a number of Scottish titles, including those of Lord of the Isles and Great Stewart. He went to college for a senior at Edinburgh, then proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he studied for a year, and afterward took four terms at Cambridge. After leaving the university he visited Canada and this country. He made an excellent impression in the United States. New York's reception of the heir to the English throne was of a very enthusiastic sort, and the Prince showed a keen appreciation of the fact.

He was made a brevet colonel in the army in 1858 and went through a period of training at the Curragh Camp, Kildare, Ireland in 1861. He became a general in 1862 and a field marshal in 1875.

The Prince, accompanied by the famous Dean Stanley as tutor, visited Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land in 1902. On his return he became a member of the Privy Council and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Cornwall.

He was married on March 10, 1863, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the beautiful Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Parliament voted him an income of £40,000 per annum. From the Duchy of Cornwall he drew an additional £100,000 a year. The Prince renounced the right of succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in favor of his younger brother, Prince Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, who died last year, after having succeeded to that throne.

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THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Victoria's Female Predecessors on the British Throne.

There have been very few Queens regnant on the English throne. First of all, though not a shadow of a ruler, was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, appointed to the throne by Edward VI, and whose nine days of mock sovereignty in 1554 was followed subsequently by her death, on the block, in her sixteenth year.

Mary I came to the throne in 1553, and it is just as well to avoid entering here into the mazes of political and religious controversy that surrounded her history. There is no falsehood or cowardice in her face.

The eyes, which we know were short-sighted, are small and devoid of charm; but they are honest. There is ability in the broad forehead; and its height and bareness would offend the then prevalent ideas of comeliness. It is the mouth that mars all, though the artist has done his best. In some portraits of Mary, the lips show merely as a straight red line—a scratch on the pallid face. Those thin compressed lips belong to one who has endured long and silently, but whose sympathies have not been widened by suffering; one who could be cruel, and yet unmercifully of cruelty.

"Good Queen Bess," the daughter of Henry VIII, and Anne Boleyn, came to the throne on the death of her sister Mary in 1558. She reigned forty-four years, and her name is justly looked upon as the most distinguished in the annals of female royalty.

Her reign was an age of greatness for England. Elizabeth surrounded herself with a brilliant circle of men of genius, and if her reign is memorable for the great deeds done by Raleigh, Drake, Frobenius, and others, and for the immortal works of Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, and Bacon, it must, at least, be confessed that much credit is due to the great Queen who knew how to appreciate and encourage her gifted subjects. The great event of Elizabeth's reign was the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in which the pride of Spain was broken forever. Vain, reckless, and petulant, as undoubtedly Elizabeth was, she was not without faults and she remembered the glories of the Elizabethan age.

Mary II, the daughter of James, Duke of York, second son of Charles I, and Anne Hyde, second daughter of James, married her first cousin, William Henry, Prince of Orange, son of the eldest daughter of Charles I. In the opinion of her contemporary, Mary II, Mary II was such "an admirable woman, abating for taking the crown without a more due policy, as does, if possible, outdo the renowned Queen Elizabeth." Mary II, probably not read much "scandalous" Queen Elizabeth, and, therefore, it did not strike him that she might, without great difficulty, be called "an admirable woman."

But, on the other hand, in the qualities of Mary II, Elizabeth's lower end, and shoulders above Mary of Orange. Of the Tudor Queens it may be said:

There was a giant race before the flood. Even in the gentle Lady Jane Grey strength is almost as marked as grace and tenderness. In Elizabeth's lower end, and shoulders above Mary of Orange. Of the Tudor Queens it may be said:

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WHERE THE QUEEN DIED.

The Isle of Wight, Town of Cowes, and Osborne.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Isle of Wight, where the Queen breathed her last, is a beautiful spot. The town of Cowes is overflowing with correspondents, representing newspapers in all parts of the world, in addition to the high officials and their attendants.

The normal population of Cowes is 6,500. It has six fairly good hotels, however, as in the yachting season it is the centre of a fashionable colony. The Royal Yacht Squadron, the leading yacht club of Great Britain, has its headquarters at Cowes in a restored fort or castle, which was built some 300 years ago.

The little River Medina, which flows into the Solent, divides West Cowes and East Cowes. The former is the business town, the latter being a sleepy little place. It takes two hours to travel from London to Cowes by way of Portsmouth.

Two miles southeast of Cowes is the royal residence of Osborne. The Queen's life there, the latter being a sleepy little place. It takes two hours to travel from London to Cowes by way of Portsmouth.

The grounds now cover about 2,000 acres, the Queen having made many additional purchases of land to the place originally bought by herself and Prince Albert in 1840. Additional land was bought in 1840. The house was built strictly for private family use and only once has the Council Chamber been officially used. This was in 1840, when Sir Robert Peel decided that the famine in Ireland called for immediate action.

Osborne House is a prime, somewhat severe style mansion of no particular architectural beauty, with two towers of unequal height, the tallest being 197 feet. The rooms, however, are adorned with many rare pictures, statues and articles of value. The garden is arranged in terraces and ends in a lawn which slopes to the water's edge, where there is a small wharf for the use of the royal yacht.

The chief amusement of the Prince Consort was the direction of a model farm on the estate which has always been kept up by the Queen. The grounds bear many living records of the Queen's family. Two immense bushes were planted by Victoria and Albert and near them are smaller bushes of various sizes, planted by each of the nine children of the Queen. There are still smaller ones planted by a multitude of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Each bush or tree bears a plaque telling by whom it was planted and when.

Each of the Queen's children had a garden and was held to strict accountability for the condition of the plot of ground. Each had his or her set of little gardening tools, and these are all to be found today in place in a little toolhouse. The children laid produce and sold it at market prices to their mother.

To Look After Argentine's Interest.

Lieut. Juan S. Attwell, naval attaché to the Argentine Legation, who is also the commissioning officer of the country's Pan-American Expedition, will leave shortly for Buffalo to attend to all matters relating to Argentina's representation at that exposition.